





## "THE LOUISIANIAN."

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Wm. G. Brown, Editor.

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### NOTICE.

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was formerly known as Algiers, now a portion of the city of New Orleans. It is also unreasonable to make comparisons of the east of Police in the City of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Baltimore for it is a well established fact that cities of a densely populated character and covering less ground can be guarded by fewer men than a large territory having portions only that are thickly built upon as in the case of New Orleans.

The former city government endeavored by every means in its power to hinder the working and obstruct the usefulness of the Metropolitan Police, by the non-payment of their assessment and by involving the aid of Courts equally bitter in their hatred of the new system. In many instances mob violence, aided this antagonism by forcing the men from their posts seriously threatening to drive law and order from our very midst. But the Metropolitan Police has outlived all obstacles and the Board points with pride to the efficiency of the force as shown during the late election, when the peace and protection of all voters was maintained in a thorough and quiet manner, truly inaugurating a new era in elections in this State.

We can see therefore, no reason why this unexpected and unjust attack has been made by the Mayor and Administrator of Public Accounts upon the Metropolitan Police. Unexpected as coming from officers created by the same Legislature and party of progress that gave rise to the Metropolitan Police, nor can we see the motive unless it be that greed for power so fatal to true republican government. Again we say if the City Council considered the expenses of this Department larger than was necessary as shown by the experience of the past two years and believed that a force of 250 or 300 men would be sufficient to police the City why did they not make their objections when the third apportionment was presented to them and a legal opportunity given them to do so?

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th 1871.

**POLICE BOARD REPORT.**—Two or three weeks ago when one of the City papers, exulting over the prospect of having the present Metropolitan Police system "busted up," we ventured to suggest a modicum of patience, and said it was probable, that when the Board had been heard, it might be that something else might share that unenviable fate.

To day we publish copious extracts from the report then referred to and invite attention to the representations of the Board.

**THE KIDNAPING CASE.**—The prosecution of the Pollens for the stealing of the "Digby" child, failed to make out a case, and the jury have rendered a verdict of acquittal. And so the mystery is yet unvelled.

**EFFECT OF COMPETITION.**—The Morgan line of steamers have notified the public that after the 16th the passage to Mobile will be \$2 for cabin, and \$1.25 for deck passage. If the Chattanooga Railroad were not in operation would this have been? We trow not.

Governor Clayton has been elected by the Legislative Houses of Arkansas to the United States Senate. His term is six years from the fourth of March ensuing.

**RACES.**—The Metairie spring races 1871 promise to be somewhat of the order of "the days we went a graying—a long time ago."

## THIRD WARD SCHOOL BOARD.

"SUCH FANTASTIC TRICKS."

The third ward Board of School Directors, after many an excruciating effort, at devising most the approved method of embarrassment to the entrance of children to the schools of that ward, have, at last arrived at the following complicated resolution, which they print in the "Republican of Sunday last." That all applications for admission to the public schools of this ward, must be made to the committee every Saturday, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at the Fisk Branch, on Basin (Franklin?) street, between Perdido and Poydras streets. All pupils applying must be accompanied by their parents or guardian. Hereafter pupils will only be admitted to the school every Monday.

If any evidence were wanting to convince the mind, that this Board had utterly failed to comprehend the scope of their province and duty; the importance of education to the masses, and its effect on the best interests of the State, and the paramount necessity of making the approaches to the elementary schools as facile and attractive as possible, this resolution has fully supplied that lack.

In every civilized community at the present day the burden of the cry of the Philanthropist and the Statesman is, Education. The object and tendency of all the efforts of the honest Press, and the Evangelical Pulpit are, to shed light, to dispel darkness from the land, and gross darkness from the people; and all in harmony and sympathy with the cry of "Wisdom," are worthily imitating each other in their efforts, not only to furnish all possible advantages, but to simplify and expedite access to every source of knowledge and enlightenment. Governments, advancing with giant strides, in every department constituting and characterizing a high civilization, are most trembling alive to the necessity and importance of elevating the masses by education, and so strong is their solicitude so conscious are they of the power of knowledge, that they are making education compulsory, and inflicting penalties on parents who fail to cause their children to avail themselves of the educational advantages afforded.

But here in New Orleans, where the genius and institution of slavery, necessitate men to "love darkness, because their deeds were evil," here where unhappily, the dreadful blight and shadow of that enormous curse still darkens and obscures too many minds; here in the third ward of this city, where there are thousands of ignorant and benighted children, the sons and daughters of ignorant and benighted parents of every "hundred and people and tongue"—here we have a Ward School Board, deliberately, and with an ingenuity as remarkable, as it is disgraceful and injurious, setting in operation a most effectual obstruction to admission into the public schools.

Why surround the pale of the school with so perplexing a performance to illiterate parents? What in the world has the "Committee" to do with a simple admission—or order to a Teacher to receive a pupil—the terms of the issuing of which are provided by law. But if this committee desire officiously to have a "finger in the pie," why do they not attend daily and receive applications, as they may come in? They have no authority in reason, or in justice, to restrict applications, and narrow the time for parents to apply to three hours out of six days. But this outrage is perhaps the necessary outgrowth of the evil of assuming the performance of duties never contemplated as its appropriate work. And what right have they to refuse admission for four days out of five? Now in all seriousness, if the present educational system is to be anything better than a "mockery, a delusion, and a snare," anything better than an extravagant and outrageous farce, in the name of common sense adopt rational methods "worthier of regard and stronger."

Abandon all devious paths, for there are hosts who can "discern the fraud beneath the specious lure," and recognize the insidious attempts to subvert the best intentions of the School Law. And so recognizing, they contract something like contempt for such conduct. In all probability a bill amending the School Law will be introduced in the Legislature this session, and we recommend this matter to the attention of Legislators.

**NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.**—That the Canal and Claiborne Cars run along Canal street and down Claiborne instead of by the old route; and that the Canal and Common run along Canal street up Rampart to Common and out on Common street—instead of down Claiborne.

## ENFRANCHISEMENT.

A Bill has been introduced in the Senate of Arkansas for the removal of all political disabilities imposed on those lately in rebellion. The adoption of this enlightened and liberal policy, towards the thousands of misguided and misjudging secessionists, is being looked at, now that the heat of contest, and the terror of disruption have passed away, and reason is calmly resuming her control, as necessary and just, if not imperative. The disfranchisement, demanded in a moment of imminent national peril, and made necessary "as a measure of protection and safety, and not of punishment," degenerates into a weapon of tyranny, if prolonged after the relations of the States with the Federal Government have been satisfactorily restored.

Many well thinking and devoted Republicans are found in direct opposition to this doctrine, not so much it seems because the propositions are wrong, but the conclusion is feared, on account of the effects, they fear, that will result to the Republican party if "the rebels" all over the Country are permitted to vote. Of this result we have no fears. The Genius of Republicanism as now developed has succeeded so far, in spite of the most gigantic opposition which a fratricidal war could offer. Truth and Justice have so far prevailed, and if in the future we fail, either, because of the dishonesty and injustice of our own party, or of another treachery of those we are willing again to trust we must be content to again renew the struggle and again array ourselves on the battle field in the contention for the supremacy of Right, and Justice and Truth.

### "NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN" CORRECTED.

"The New Orleans Republican" a few days ago thought it comported with its dignity, and the dignity of Jeff. Stephen Preston the Representative of Hayti, at Washington, to inform its readers that "the General is of European birth, and of pure English blood" etc.

"The Galveston Republican" of the 14th inst thus corrects the slight inaccuracy. We are under the impression that the Republican has been mis-informed by his "good authority." We knew the family in Kingston, Jamaica, where we were next door neighbor, and frequent visitor for some months. The Prestons are a Haytian family. They were driven from the island on Solonque's accession to power, and returned to it when he was deposed by Geffard. No one in Kingston, Jamaica, ever talked about their extraction, as color is a matter ladies and gentlemen there have decided to regard as a taboo subject, but if we can believe the evidences of our own eyes, we must decide that one of the gentleman's parents' at least, is unmistakably colored. One thing more, no white man would be placed by the Haytian Government in place of a Representative to a foreign power. Haytiens are not ashamed of being colored either.

### THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

Three or four days ago a numerous excursion party, of some sixty Editors from Missouri, Kansas, and vicinity, accompanied by many ladies, arrived in the city. On Monday some twenty or thirty ladies and gentlemen of the party visited the Legislative halls. The House of Representatives, paid the distinguished visitors the marked compliment of adjourning for "fifteen minutes," and during the recess, the majority of the party were invited to the Speaker's room where many introductions took place. In the Senate the same marked courtesy was extended and most of the party, repaired on invitation to the President's room where also many introductions were made. On the floor of the Senate, the brief moments of the recess were spent in lively conversation, and in many inquiries into various matters interesting to the visitors. On Tuesday the party availing themselves of the services of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Wilderness, placed at their disposal by Collector Casey, for a river excursion. We have no doubt that they will be delighted with the semi-tropical beauty and variety which will present themselves to the observers.

In addition to the appointment by President Grant of Frederick Douglass, Sr. as one of the Commissioners to proceed to San Domingo to ascertain the resources, indebtedness to other governments climate soil etc. etc. We perceive that Frederick Douglass, Jr. has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the Commissioners.

**FUDGE.**—The *Picayune* of Tuesday informs its readers that quite a number of the Press delegation were astonished to find such an admixture of the races in the Legislature. One Gentleman declared that the people of his section had not fully realized such a deplorable condition of affairs in the South. What a pity the poor people of "his section" wherever that may be, are so lamentably deficient in the knowledge of southern history! what a pity the "one gentleman" himself should betray such a proof that he has not been seeing and reading the New Orleans papers for the last four years; or evidencing his disbelief of their statements. For surely they have never failed to inform every reader, that "ignorant negroes" filled the majority of the seats in the Legislature. Increase and extend your circulation "*Pic*" and then "quite a number" of people would express so much surprise on their next visit.

Frank Blair has received the democratic caucus nomination in Jefferson City, Missouri, for United States Senator from Missouri. A deputation waited on him to inform him of the selection. He made a speech and after the usual preliminary remarks, assured the delegation "I shall endeavor to carry out as far as I have the ability, the principles proclaimed for me by the friends who place me in nomination. I am a Democrat and I am also a Liberal, upon the platform which was announced in our recent election, and which gave back to Missouri her liberty and her freedom."

We have not a spirit of retaliation for the wrongs that we have suffered in this State, because we have a higher and a nobler mission, and we have to do with greater objects than grappling with the things that have gone and cannot be revived. It is our duty, and the highest and noblest, to go forward and aid our fellow-citizens of the Southern States to the liberties which we have achieved. [Loud and continued applause and others] I know of no better way to accomplish that than to call to our sides the noble and generous allies who aided us in our recent struggle. ["Good" and applause.]

Thanks are due the publishers of Peterson's Magazine for copies of the February numbers.

The Portions of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' new novel, which have already appeared, will bear us out, we think, in the assertion that it is the most powerful story she has ever written, not even excepting "Fashion and Fame." Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for "Peterson," in order that they may secure this thrilling tale of American life. Back numbers, for the year can always be supplied.

Address Charles J. Peterson, 306, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

### COLORPHOBIA.

(From the Galveston Republican.)

A colored man always commences a journey with feelings of apprehension and regret. Travelling for pleasure, anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line, is a thing he seldom undertakes, unless the enjoyment he anticipates at the end of his journey, will compensate him for the humiliations, discomforts and annoyances he is doomed to meet by the way. A white man or woman has only the ordinary "disagreements" that fall to the common lot of travelers to contend with. They may go over a precipice in an express train, or be blown up on a steamer. These are accidents to which all travelers are in common exposed.

But in addition to these, colored people are exposed to inconveniences and discomforts, to which their fellow travelers are not liable; no matter how intelligent or cultivated a colored person may be; no matter how irreproachable in manner or faultless in appearance, if he exhibits in his face traces of African blood, it is regarded as a warrant by hotel keepers, steamboat proprietors and railroad men, for his committal to the kitchen of a hotel, the smoking car of a railroad, or the deck of a steamer. Let a colored traveler enter a town, in which he is unacquainted where, perhaps, he has been compelled by necessity to go, though he might be able to buy the best hotel if contained, yet the proprietor would likely refuse to accommodate him with a bed to sleep upon.

The late Alexander Dumas, with his wooly head, whose ability and high social position in France, even the Galveston News admits, Dumas, who has been the guest of the crowned heads of Europe, and the idol of the literary world of Paris, even he, would have doubtless been refused a seat at a hotel table in America, because some white man, who

perhaps, could not write his name, who drank from his saucer, and put his knife first in his tobacco-stained mouth and then in the butter, might object to his presence on account of his color.

It is painful to witness the embarrassment and humiliation, colored ladies, as tenderly reared as refined and educated as any of their sisters in the land, are subjected to in travelling from place to place. We have seen such, compelled to sit in a car, the atmosphere of which was thick with smoke, and the floors soaking with tobacco juice. We have known them to be exposed to the indecent—aye often obscene conversation of white men, we cannot say gentlemen, who chose to come there to smoke and indulge in ribald jests, they would not dare to utter before their wives, or sisters in the cars they had just left.

On the steamer we have seen colored ladies compelled to sleep upon the deck, or as an indulgence, upon the saloon or cabin floor exposed to the gaze of every passer by, whilst state-rooms were unoccupied and they at the same time able and willing to pay for them. There is an inconsistency about these things, that one would laugh at, did they not often cause such irritation. A white gentleman or lady will ride without any expression of annoyance, for miles, beside a colored person in a street car; and yet we are told they cannot sleep in a state-room next the same person, with an inch plank partition dividing them from each other.

This kind of injustice cannot last forever. North, in some localities, it has almost disappeared. In the course of time it will also fade away in the South. It will all the sooner disappear, if colored men, who have votes in Legislatures, will make an effort, when companies are seeking charters or endeavoring to renew them, to see that the rights of these colored fellow citizens are secured by some clause, inserted to effect that object.

We trust that some sweeping Federal enactment will give us our rights in public places and public conveyances. When you complain to steamboat captains of ill-treatment, they lay the blame on the owners and express their regret that their instructions compel them to subject you to annoyances. Go to the owners, and they lay the blame on the public. Appeal to the public, and they accuse the captains, conductors and owners. It seems no one is responsible. A Federal enactment would set this whole matter at rest all over the country, and might teach the class of gentlemen, just referred to, that the colored people have some rights that white men are bound to respect.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1871.

#### THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding. Twenty-five Senators present. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

Mr. Ray observed that one of the oldest and most honored of the citizens of this State, Dr. Harrison Jourdan, departed this life early this morning. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the parish of Richland in respect to the memory of the deceased Mr. Ray offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn in respect to the memory of Dr. Harrison Jourdan, member of the House of Representatives, who died in this city this morning, and that the members of the Senate attend his funeral from No. 126 Customhouse street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Senate was then declared adjourned until to-morrow at 12 M.

#### THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 12 M. Speaker Carr in the chair and ninety members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain. Mr. Gartekamp moved the Government message be made the order of the day, Friday, at 1 P. M.

Mr. Davidson moved an adjournment on account of the death of Dr. Jourdan of Richland, and paid his memory a high compliment.

Mr. Brewster offered a resolution to the same effect, and the House adjourned.

The Prussians are firing at air balloons which convey dispatches from Paris to Tours and other places, and the other day one of the balloons was hit three times.

## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

(FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.)

### The Bombardment of Paris.

[Herald Special.]

London, Jan. 14.—Prince de Joinville, just from France reports that Gambetta declined his services, either as officer or private, and ordered him to leave France.

The Duke de Chartres is in France incognito. Tysol, late French Charge d'Affaires at London, with several leading Imperialists, have joined the Orleansists.

London, Jan. 14.—Gen. Chanzy rallied his disordered troops near Lemans, and is retreating in good order.

The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs the Duchesse, under date of the 14th, "We advanced to-day north of Lemans without fighting. Our vanguard has crossed the Sarthe. Part of the army of the Loire is retreating on Alencon, the rest towards Laval."

London, Jan. 14.—Advices have been received from the army investing Paris to Tuesday. On the day the bombardment was very effective.

The capture by the Germans of the fortified town of Peronn is regarded as very important in military circles. It secures the line of advance for the German reinforcements.

The Germans have raised the siege of Givet on the Belgian border.

The Germans entered Le Mans at noon Thursday.

The conference of the great powers is summoned to meet in this city Tuesday.

Bismarck's reply to Luxemburg has been made public. The tone is reassuring. The Comte proposes that the Duchy appoint the German Consul as its editor.

Advices from the army of the East state that the Germans have evacuated the town of Vesoul. Advices from the army of the North are to the effect that Faidherbe has summoned the commandant of the fortifications of Peronne to appear before a court-martial for capitulating.

Prussians numbering 2000 attacked a force of 1000 Mobiles on Friday, at Bonneville, near Hove. The French fought well, but were compelled to retire.

London, Jan. 15, 3 A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles on the night of the 13th says: Various sorties were made to-day by the Germans of Paris, in three several directions.

The French simultaneously advanced against the Russian guards near Le Bourget and Denain northeast of Paris; against the Eleventh German Corps near Neuville, southwest of Paris, and against the Second Bavarian Corps near Chart, also to the south of the city.

The fighting in many instances was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who, repulsed at all points, retreated slowly within their works, a portion of them to the disgor.

New York, Jan. 16.—Per cable it is reported that Frederick Charles telegraphs Chanzy's army broken up, and that his loss is 20,000 men, prisoners alone. The streets of Senans are filled with corpses.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Prunel. The reports severe fighting all that day between Hericourt and Croix. In the Department of Haute Saone; and it had not closed at 10 o'clock that evening. (The result is unknown.) Large reinforcements are coming from the West to German army of the East.

A dispatch from Havre says there is constant shelling near the city. The Prussians are raising the left wing of Gen. Faidherbe's army and menacing Chantreaux.

A correspondent at Versailles, on the 15th, says: From half-past 1 to 5 o'clock yesterday a bombardment continued vigorously, with only a few intermissions of ten and twenty-five minutes respectively. The destruction of Fort Tiers is virtually achieved. Fort Montrouge is reached so completely that from Paris, near Neuilly, a spectator can see right through the forts. The barracks are completely burned down.

The French were yesterday engaged in bringing troops across the railway from the river. The panache bridge near Bas Meudon, while crowded with men, was struck with a shell and broke down, precipitating the soldiers from an immense height, crushing them to death. At 4 o'clock, the heaviest firing yet known was going on, directed mainly against Montrouge.

The bombardment was absolutely unceasing for twelve hours.

Gen. Von Moltke narrowly escaped as he was returning from a visit to the western batteries, when a shell burst close to his carriage, covering himself and his aid-de-camp with mud, ice and frozen fire.

The French dash made at the old-barracks resulted in the capture of one officer and twenty men of the sixth Bavarian Infantry.

Gen. Chanzy's army has been reorganized, and is about to resume operations. Official advices from Paris say, the shell continues throughout the night, the shell falling every minute in Saint Sulpice quarter.

Fort d'Issy, Vanves and Montrouge are cannonading with great vigor, inflicting great damage upon the Prussian fortifications, and causing a slackening of their fire.

Fort de Nogent and village Fontenay are being shelled by the Prussians, who have sustained a bombardment without serious damage.

Versailles dispatches say the bombardment of Paris was continued on the 14th. Forts d'Issy, Vanves and Montrouge were silent.

The protest of the Paris Government to foreign powers against the bombardment of the French capital, is in effect as follows: The bombardment is proceeding wantonly upon hospitals, ambulances, and churches, and is killing many innocent women and children. All authorities of war and military usage require that a warning to remove non-combatants shall precede the opening of such an attack upon a city.

The bombardment continues. The protest is not preliminary to military action, but is an act solely calculated to dramatize the city and strike terror to its citizens.

terror to its citizens. The government of the civilized world concludes that the inhabitants of Paris are entitled to the protection of the laws of war.

St. Hon. Edw. War Department measures on the floor of Parliament.

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terror to its citizens by murder and incendiarism. The government protests loudly in the face of the civilized world, at this unbecoming and unbecoming its manifesto with the statement that the inhabitants of Paris are undismayed.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The Germans attacked Gen. Chanzy's army again yesterday. The French resisted well with the exception of the centre.

Gen. Bourbaki continues his attack on Belfort. He fought yesterday, and occupies Montbéliard. The battle was resumed to-day.

[SPECIAL TO THE N. Y. WORLD.]

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The wounded in Paris are being slain by shells, which reach the hospital of Val de Grace, and Gen. Trochu has informed Gen. Von Moltke that the German wounded have been placed there.

Up to the 10th inst. twenty-three persons were killed by the bombardment.

Gen. Ducrot is seriously ill.

London, Jan. 17, 12:30 p. m.—King William telegraphs to Queen Augusta: "The number of prisoners captured in and since the battle of Le Mans has increased to 90,000; four locomotives and four hundred wagons are among the spoils."

A dispatch from Versailles says: A German detachment was attacked at Brienne on the 14th by superior French forces, but only succeeded in escaping by cutting its way through the enemy's lines.

Advices from Laval state that Chanzy has been in excellent order and reached his position.

On the 14th 50,000 French left Cherbourg to reinforce Chanzy, and others are to be sent at once.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The army of the North is moving forward, and have reached the Bertrange, unopposed. Gen. Faidherbe's retreating parties find bridges destroyed, and the villages on the left bank of the river are being burned. The entire army is moving, and Gen. Faidherbe, having been heavily reinforced, has commenced a series of manoeuvres, from which great results are expected.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The following United States Senators have been elected: Mr. William, from Minnesota; Gen. John A. Logan, from Illinois; Mr. Frelinghuysen, from New Jersey; Mr. Blair, from Missouri; Lot M. Morrill, (re-elected), from Maine; Willard Saulsbury, (re-elected), from Delaware.

**COMMERCIAL**

**REVIEW OF THE MARKET**  
FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS.

We have no further improvement to notice in the general market. The revival anticipated several branches of the wholesale trade has not been realized, and business has been on a limited scale. The better descriptions Sugar and Molasses have been in good request at firm prices, but the poorer qualities have been neglected and ruled in favor of buyers. The export demand for flour has subsided. Corn has been in active demand and the receipts have met a ready sale at advanced prices. Provisions, also, have ruled higher in accordance with the course of the Western markets, but other articles of Western produce have continued quiet at previous rates. Our leading staple has been in good request, especially on Monday, when a heavy business was done at an irregular advance of 1/4 @ 3/4, part of which was lost yesterday, the ruling rates last evening showing a net improvement of hardly 1/4 for Good Ordinary and Low Middling, and 1/4 for Middling.

**COTTON**—Arrived since the 13th instant of Louisiana and Mississippi 24,490 bales, Lake 83, Arkansas 2016, Mobile 1090, Texas 173; together 26,462 bales. Cleared since the 13th inst. for Liverpool 22,940 bales, Bremen 8917, Cork 2851, Antwerp 4958, Barcelona 1112, Genoa 1912, Marseilles 990, New York 552; together, 44,035 bales. Stock in press and on shipboard not cleared on the 15th inst. 190,870 bales.

We left the market at the date of our last report ruling at 11 @ 11 1/4 for Low Ordinary, 12 @ 12 1/4 for Ordinary, 13 @ 13 1/4 for Good Ordinary, 14 @ 14 1/4 for Low Middling, 14 1/2 @ 14 3/4 for Middling, 15 @ 15 1/4 for Strict Middling, and 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4 for Good Middling, showing an improvement of 1/4 in Low Middling, but none in the other grades, since which prices have been still stronger, closing at a net improvement of 1/4 for the medium and lower grades and 1/4 in Middling and Strict Middling. On Saturday owing to moderate supplies and an active demand factors were enabled to realize prices 1/4 higher for Middling, while the lower grades were, if any thing, easier. Low Middling closing at 13 1/4 @ 14 1/4, Middling at 14 1/4 @ 15 and Strict Middling at 15 1/4 @ 15 3/4. The sales embraced 6350 bales. On Monday under the stimulating influence of decidedly favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, the movement commenced with an active demand and at higher rates, some sales being made during the morning at an advance of 1/4, but later in the day prices were manifestly less buoyant and the closing rates showed a net improvement of only 1/4 @ 1/2. Good Ordinary being quoted at 12 1/4 @ 13 1/4, Low Middling at 14 @ 14 1/4, Middling at 14 1/4 @ 15 and Strict Middling at 15 1/4 @ 15 3/4. The demand was active and the business summed up 12,700 bales, which is next to the largest day's business reported this year. Yesterday the market opened under the depressing influence of reports of heavy receipts at all the ports, which was subsequently increased by a decline of 1/4 at New York, and a falling off in both foreign and domestic exchange. The demand was consequently much less active, and although factors gave to nearly the extent of Monday's advance, yet the movement continued languid throughout the day and the sales were confined to 6350 bales, at our subjoined quotations, which, compared with Friday's figures, show a net improvement of 1/4 in the inside figure for Good Ordinary and Low Middling, and 1/4 in Middling, the last from its scarcity and being in good request, commanding disproportionate high figures compared with Low Middling.

Price Current.

**WALTHAM WATCHES.**  
**THE BALANCE WHEEL**  
OF A  
**WALTHAM WATCH**  
BEATS  
4 times second,  
240 times a minute,  
14,400 times an hour,  
345,600 times a day,  
2,419,200 times a week,  
10,368,000 times a month,  
128,144,000 times a year.

**MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.**

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

**A Genuine Waltham Watch**  
will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

**A Genuine Waltham Watch**  
CONTAINS  
5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts, making altogether 136 separate pieces.

**All Genuine Waltham Watches have seven Jewels.**  
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS, THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch costs over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

**A Genuine Waltham Watch**  
Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a  
**GREAT ADVANTAGE;**  
For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a  
Trifling Expense.

**A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH**  
Is made with special reference to  
**DURABILITY**  
Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but  
**A Waltham Watch**  
**WILL RUN FAITHFULLY**  
**FOR MANY YEARS.**  
In solid Silver Hunting Cases, \$18  
In solid Gold Hunting Cases, \$70  
We have prepared an  
**ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,**  
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

**Write for it as follows:**  
Messrs. Howard & Co.,  
No. 785 Broadway, New York.  
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANA.  
(Sign name and address in full)  
**WITHOUT EXPENSE,**  
OR  
**Refund the Money.**  
We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

**WE HAVE NO AGENTS AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL.** A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

**Special Notice.**—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any imitation, gilt, plated, or filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other. LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL.  
**HOWARD & CO.**  
Jewellers and Silversmiths,  
No. 785 Broadway, New York.

**Notice To Delinquent Tax-Payers.**  
All delinquent tax-payers for the years 1860 to 1869 inclusive, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately at my office the same, in order to avoid further cost.

Parties desiring to ascertain the amount of their taxes, are requested to call at my office where all information will be promptly given.

G. S. SAUVINET,  
Civil Sheriff, Parish Orleans.  
Jan. 15th, 1 mo.

**Lower Coast—Twice a Week.**  
Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

For RICELAND, POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, and all way landings on the Lower Coast.  
The Steamer  
**San Nicolas,**  
T. A. Enderle, Master,  
John T. Richardson, Clerk.  
For freight or passage apply on board or to  
V. J. WOOD, 33 Peter St.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

**THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE**  
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and all Points North, East and West.

**TWO EXPRESS TRAINS** leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

**AN EXPRESS TRAIN** leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to  
A. D. SHELDON,  
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to  
W. REDELL,  
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD,  
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

**NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.**

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on  
**Monday, November 31, 1870,**  
and passenger trains will run as follows:  
Leave New Orleans from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points.

**NORTH, EAST AND WEST.**  
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 8:10 P. M.

**Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.**

**THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.**  
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.  
**FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.**

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs, STOEY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.  
J. R. KENDRICK,  
General Superintendent.

**TRAVELLERS' ATTENTION:**  
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

**BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.**

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)  
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

**The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.**  
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.  
Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M. Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;  
J. R. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.  
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;  
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.  
B. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

**NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.**  
Chartered by Act of Congress, March, 1865.)  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:  
507.....Seventh Street.....507  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rev. J. W. ALVORD, President  
D. L. EATON, Attorney.  
H. D. COOKE, of Jay, Cooke & Co., Chairman Finance Committee.  
Gen. Geo. W. BALLOCH, Chairman Examining Committee.  
Gen. C. H. HOWARD, Chairman Agency Committee.  
Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, Chairman Education.

THIS BANK is a National, Safe and Permanent Institution, chartered under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, primarily for the benefit of working people of limited means, whose small savings are liable to be lost or squandered.

The Institution is endorsed by the best men and the best financiers in the country. Branches are now in successful operation in thirty principal cities of the Union.

**BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS.**  
114.....CARONDELET STREET.....114  
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock.

**Branch at ShrevePort, La.**  
TALLY'S BUILDING, SPRING ST.  
SAMUEL PETERS, Cashier.  
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M., and on Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**B. T. WALSH**  
110.....CANAL STREET.....101  
Near St. Charles,  
**NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

**MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS.**  
(OF HIS OWN MAKE)  
**BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.**

**MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER**  
Every Article Marked in Plain Figures

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

**B. T. WALSH'S**  
**PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM,**  
110 Canal St., near St. Charles,  
**New Orleans.**  
N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

**PAUL T. PATIN,**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
No. 24 CARONDELET STREET,  
[near Canal.]  
**New Orleans.**  
Printing and Binding done Neatly and with Dispatch.

500. 500. 500. 500.  
**HOME WASHERS,**  
**HOME WASHERS,**  
**HOME WASHERS,**  
Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee.  
Not one returned—  
Not one complaint.  
Speaks for itself.  
In Operation Daily at the  
Depot, No. 176 Canal street.  
**PRICE \$18.**  
**New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.**

**EMPIRE**  
**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
of the city of new york  
NO. 139 BROADWAY.  
OFFICES  
Geo. W. Smith, Vice Pres. G. Hilton, Secretary.  
Pres. L. H. Waters, Actuary, Sidney W. Croft, Secy., Everett Chapp, Supt. Agents, T. K. Marcy, Med. Examr.,  
Agents, New Orleans: FINEBACK & ANTOINE.

**JULES ABELARD,**  
**Carpenter and Builder.**  
237.....JULIA STREET.....237.  
NEW ORLEANS.  
All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

**ANTOINE LANGE,**  
Dealer in all kinds of  
**Groceries, Dry Goods**  
do., do.,  
**MAIN STREET, CORNER ST. HYPOLITE,**  
**BATON ROUGE, LA.**  
BUYS COTTON, COTTON SEED CORN, AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
Liberal Advances made on all Consignments. Pays particular attention to shipping goods to New Orleans. Storage for Cotton, Etc.

**J. T. MAHONEY,**  
**CHEAP HAIR STORE.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.  
LADIES' AND GENTS' HAIR WORK.  
**ALL GOODS CHEAP.**

**W. N. MOORE,**  
PARKER AVENUE, NEAR EVERGREEN,  
Cin-Wright & Cotton Press Builder,  
AND ALSO MAKES  
**Wood Screw Presses,**  
**IRON SCREW PRESSES,**  
**FILE GIN SAWS**  
AND  
**FILL GIN BRUSHES.**  
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO PUTTING UP  
SUGAR MILLS, &c.  
**S. E. DAVIS,**  
142 CONTI STREET, ORLEANS.  
**CABINET MAKER,**  
FURNITURE MADE AND REPAIRED TO ORDER.  
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
REPAIRED.  
Carpenter Work done Neatly, and Job promptly attended to.

**WORKS OF CHAS DICKENS.**  
Now Complete in 18 Vols.  
PAPER COVERS.....PRICE, \$5.00  
**LIST OF THE WORKS.**  
Oliver Twist.....178 pages. 25 cents  
American Notes.....104.....15  
Dombey & Son.....358.....35  
Martin Chuzzlewit.....341.....35  
Our Mutual Friend.....340.....35  
Christmas Stories.....163.....25  
Tale of Two Cities.....144.....20  
Hard Times, and Additional Christmas Stories.....202.....25  
Nicholas Nickleby.....338.....35  
Bleak House.....332.....35  
Little Dorrit.....343.....35  
Pickwick Papers.....336.....35  
David Copperfield.....351.....35  
Barnaby Rudge.....257.....30  
Old Curiosity Shop.....221.....30  
Great Expectations.....163.....25  
Sketches.....194.....25  
Commercial Traveller, Pictures of Italy, and Reprinted Pieces.....300.....35  
Singed copies of any of the above sent to any address in the United States, on the receipt of the price affixed. Complete set for \$5.00, by mail, post-paid.

**Library Edition**  
—OF—  
**CHAS. DICKENS'S WORKS.**  
Complete in 6 vols., with 32 illustrations.  
Price, in Cloth, \$10.50; Half Calf, \$21.00.  
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,  
New York.

**S. MYERS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
81 Carondelet St., near Poydras,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.  
25 ly.

**Special Notice.**  
Attention Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club. There will be a meeting of this club at their hall on Tremé street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, on Monday evening next (January 22nd) all members are requested to be present as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the President,  
J. W. ROXBOROUGH,  
Secretary.  
Thursday Morning, Jan. 19.

**N. Y. ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**GOOD WATCHES**  
AT OLD PRICES.  
AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large lot of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found:  
**A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE-CASE WATCH,** genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn rest, correct and serviceable article, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.  
**A VERY HANDSOME WATCH** in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

**The Oride Gold Watch,**  
IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

**GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES** of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to 200. Other Good Watches equally low. With very Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send no extra of same kind free, as a premium to enter up of the Club. A superior stock of Gent's Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$5 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, car, etc. Bill of over \$12 collected on delivery. All Bills of \$12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

**CHAS. P. MORTON & CO.,**  
Importers of Watches, etc.  
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.  
No. 34-L

**J. PALMER,**  
New Orleans.  
M. S. Cox,  
New Orleans.

**C. PALMER & CO.,**  
Wholesale dealer in  
**PAPER AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS,**  
Sole Agents South for the  
95 & 97 CAMP STREET,  
New Orleans.  
**NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY**



# SPECIAL NOTICES.

**At an Election of Directors of the Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank, held on the twelfth instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:**  
**F. E. DUMAS.** J. HASSINGER.  
**L. T. DELASSIEZ.** C. W. LOWELL.  
**W. H. FEMBERTON.** C. CAMP.  
**THOMAS ISABELLE.** GEO. H. BRAUGHN.  
**A. P. DUMAS.** JOHN DAWSON, Cashier.  
 de 17

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## REOPENING.

**SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.**  
 The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be seen and compared the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal Street. Agents wanted. no22 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

**UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE,**  
 32.....Royal street.....32  
 The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.  
 no29 1m2p

**JOHN B. HOWARD.**  
 LAW OFFICE,  
 26 St. Charles Street 26  
 Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.  
 38 1y

**HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE,**  
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
 28 Natchez Street (Morgan's Building),  
 New Orleans, La.  
 38 1y.

**HAWKINS & THARP,**  
 (J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)  
 ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.  
 19.....Commercial Place.....19  
 New Orleans, La.  
 Prompt attention given to civil business in the State and United States Courts  
 38 1y.

**A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton.**  
 Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.  
 No 9, Commercial Place, 2d. Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts.

**MRS. A. M. PARRISH**  
 FIRST PREMIUM  
**SHIRT MAKER,**  
 NO. 221 CANAL STREET,  
 New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also, Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniforms Made to order.

**BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK Emporium of Fashion FOR LADIES.**

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale & Mrs. E. E. Lincoln.

**Furnishing Goods**  
 OF ALL KINDS, FROM  
**HEAD DRESS TO HOSIERY,**  
**SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,**  
 Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over-Skirts, Aprons, &c., &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

**Sample Room, No. 221 Canal St., AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.**

Orders respectfully solicited.  
 Mrs. A. GOODALE,  
 Mrs. E. E. LINCOLN.

**BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co., STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,**  
 60 Camp Street,  
 NEW ORLEANS.

**T. A. BARTLETTE,**  
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
 142....Gravier Street....142  
 (Up Stairs.)  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
 38 1y.

**CARPET WAREHOUSE**  
 17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17  
**A. BROUSSEAU & Co.,** Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;  
**CARPETING,**  
**FLOOR, OIL CLOTH,**  
**MATTING.**  
 Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

**LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 OFFICE, No. 120, COMMON STREET.

Insures FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS, AND PAYS LOSSES IN  
 New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

**CHARLES BRIGGS, President.**  
**A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.**  
**J. P. ROUX, Secretary.**

**MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

**FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS**  
 of every description, just received at  
**F. R. HARDEN'S**  
 29.....CHARTRES STREET.....29  
 (between Canal and Customhouse.)

**W. H. MARKHAM, C. W. BURT,**  
 St. Louis, New Orleans,  
**MARKHAM & BURT,**  
 Importers and Jobbers of  
**HARDWARE,**  
 109.....GRAVIER STREET.....109  
 NEW ORLEANS.

**PARTIES WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS**

—FOR CASH—  
 will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

**BRASERMAN & ADAMS' CASH HOUSE**

THAN  
**ELSEWHERE.**  
 A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—  
 Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Flannels, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formos, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls, Seekings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

**WILL CONVINCE.**  
 586.....and.....588  
 Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

**REMOVAL**  
 TO  
 167.....CANAL STREET.....167  
 FROM  
 No. 9 CAMP STREET.

**GLYNN & WINTZ,**  
 Manufacturers and Dealers  
 IN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**Trunks, Valises and Bags,**  
 Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store

**No. 167 Canal Street,**  
 Near Dauphine.

**P. B. ETHELL,**  
**MERCHANDISE, FLOUR**

AND  
**PROVISION BROKER,**

105.....POYDRAS STREET.....105  
**W. J. TAYLOR.....JOHN M. BURKE**  
 Salesmen.

**LACROIX BROTHERS GROCERS.**  
 CORNER FREEMAN & VICTORY STREETS,  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

*Have On Hand, Best Of Wines And Liquors.*  
 Dec. 17th, 1870.

**G. CASENAVE.**  
**UNDERTAKER.**  
 Bourbon Street near St. Louis Street, New Orleans La.

**Carriages For Hire.**  
 Dec. 17th, 1870.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD, PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.**  
 Cor. Union & Dauphin Streets, New Orleans La.

**Groceries, Wines & Liquors.**  
**PATRICK GRIFFIN, PRESIDENT.**  
 Dec. 17th, 1870.

**BRANCH OFFICE**  
**National Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.**

Chartered by act of Congress.

**J. W. Alvord, President,**  
**D. L. Eaton, Secretary,**  
**Sammuel L. Harris, General Inspector.**

Deposits of five cents and upwards received. Interest paid in March, July and November. Money drawn without notice.

**RUFUS WAPLES,**  
 Chairman Advisory Committee.  
**C. S. SAUVINET,**  
 Cashier.

**CROMWELL HOUSE**  
 "EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES."

**BYDR. R. I. CROMWELL,**  
 271 Customhouse Street,  
 (Corner of Villere Street.)  
 New Orleans.

**BOARD AND LODGING by the DAY or WEEK.**  
 Responsible for all Parcels, Money, Baggage, &c. left in my charge. Strangers taken to the cheapest stores.

**JOHN JONES. MARK R. DEMOETZ.**  
**JOHN JONES & Co.,**  
**Real Estate Brokers,**  
 MONROE STREET 69 CORNER OF STATE,  
 Room 15 Up Stairs.

**CHICAGO ILLINOIS.**  
 Rents Collected and TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS PAID.  
**FIRE and LIFE Insurance in the most Reliable Companies.**

**JULIUS P. BROWN.**  
**HOUSE CARPENTER**  
 CANAL St. Bet Villere and Robertson Streets.

*Jobbing. Attended to Promptly.*

**EUGENE CHESSE.**  
 AGENT LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.  
 St. Bernard Street, Between Villier & Robinson Streets New Orleans La.

Dec. 17th, 1870. 1y.

**LOUIS GOLIS:**  
**Cigar Manufactory,**  
 St. Anthony Street, New Orleans La.

Dec. 17th, 1870. 1y.

**MICHAEL HARRY:**  
**WOOD & COAL YARD,**  
 COR. ST. CLAUDE & MANDEVILLE STREETS,  
 NEW ORLEANS LA.

Dec. 17 1870. 1y.

**A. W. ROBERTS,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
 LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.

Will practice in the courts of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

38 1y.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The Great Religious Weekly, The Christian Union,**  
 A THOROUGH GOING RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Sixteen Large Quarto Pages—Each Number Cut And Stitched.

**HENRY WARD BEECHER, Editor.**

It may be best described as an Unsectarian, Independent Weekly Journal, devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, Foreign and Domestic News of the Church and the World Literature, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade Finance, &c., &c., and containing contributions from well-known eminent writers.

It has Something for all Members of the Household.

Admirable contribution and editorial articles, discussing all the great topics of the day; fresh information on unbacked subjects much matter of a high and pure religious tone; Poems, Household Stories, and Chat for the little ones.

It is the Brightest and Most Interesting Religious Paper Published.

Being quoted from by the press of entire country, more extensively than any other. The whole editorial work is in the hands of experienced and cultivated men.

in addition to Mr. BEECHER'S

**\* STAR PAPERS,\***

and the regular weekly reports Mr. ELLIWOOD of his Friday Evening Prayer Meeting

**Lecture-Room Talks,**  
 Many other features of constant yet varying interest fill its columns from week to week.

The Contributors are Representative Men of all Denominations.

It is interesting in circulation more rapidly than any other religious weekly

A New and Charming Serial,

**MY WIFE AND I;**

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